THOUGHTS FROM EDUCATORS

Scientists Exchanging Ideas and Enlarging the Scope of Knowledge.

They Begin the Annual Session of Their Acatemy with a Paper from Dr. John-Meeting of the Teachers' Association.

INDIANA ACADEMICIANS.

Address of Dr. John on Religion and the Law of Continuity.

The Indiana Academy of Science held the opening session of its fourth annual meeting last night in Superior Court room No. 2. About fifteen academicians were present, and twice as many visitors, including prominent members of the clergy and physicians of the city. The exercises of the evening were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Cleveland, after which the society listed to the annual address of the president, Dr. J. P. D. John, of DePauw University, his subject being "Religion" and the Law of Continuity." In opening his address, Dr. John noted successively a dozen or more scientific authorities to which he referred in the body of the essay, among which was prominenty mentioned Professor Drummond's "Natural Law in the Spiritual World." He then said:

By the law of continuity is meant the uninter-

rupted progression of the phenomena of the universe in accordance with the principle that the progression, at any point of the universe, will, under like conditions, be the same at any other point, and the progression at any epoch of duration will, under like conditions, be the same at any other epoch. It includes what is generally understood by the expression, "the uniformity of nature," and besides, contains the idea of a flow or procession of the phenomena of the universe without a break in passing from one stage to the next. This law demands that evsry stage in the procession of the universe shall be the immediate outcome of the one preceding and the immediate prerunner of the one to follow. It demands that every stage of the universe shall be the bistorian of the preceding instant and the prophet of the one next succeeding, and consequently the historian of all the past and the prophet of all the future: for by going backwards on the track of this law, we could, if our knowledge of any given instant were complete, determine instant by instant the mons of the past, and similarly by going forward we could determine the sweep of the future. The law or principle of continuity is the foundation of science, for this law is the warrant of all induction, and by induction alone does science increase the possibilities of human knowledge. Any system that proceeds in harmony with this fundamental law is to that extent scientific. and any sytem that demands a real breach of this law is necessarily unscientific.

It is the object of this paper to inquire into the bearing of this law on the Christian religion, with a view of ascertaining, if possible, whether the Christian system is necessarily unscientific. In order to avoid unnecessary complications in this investigation, I shall admit-what I am by no means sure is the fact-that the law of continuity embraces the volitions of finite beings, and that the only limit of its applicability to the entire universe everywhere, always, and under all possible conditions, shall be our ignorance of what the universe and the law really are. I shall first temporarily assume that the visible universe is finite in extent. By the visible universe I mean the sensible masses distributed through space. and not matter, such as the ether, whose existence is demanded only as a postulate of thought. On this supposition the energy of the universe is, and always has been, finite, otherwise the energy of the atom itself must be infinite. The visible universe is parting with its energy. By the law of continuity it must have been losing energy a thousand years sgo-a thousand ages ago-indeed, it must have been losing it forever. But this is impossible, since a finite amount of transformable energy requires only a finite portion of time for its exhaustion. Since the energy is not yet exhausted it cannot have existed forever. and its first appearance would be an apparent break in the law of continuity, which demands that every stage of the universe shall flow di-

rectly from the previously existing stage.

Take an individual case. A gaseous body in a free space becomes notter by cooling. By cooling it contracts; by the stoppage of its contraction more heat is gained than was lost before the contraction occurred. After a gaseous body has contracted to half its former diameter it is twice as hot as it was before. The temperature of a contracting gaseous globe will therefore increase until it approaches the liquid state, after which it will diminish. If the sun is yet a gaseous sphere it is hotter than it has ever been in its history, and so far as science knows the only considerable source of its present heat has been its contraction in the past. It is shown rigorously in the calculus that if the sun had originally filled all space, and had been contracting from eternity to its present dimensions, only a finite amount of heat would have been developed; and it is shown within a reasonable degree of approximation that all the heat that could have been generated by such an infinite contraction would be sufficient to maintain its present radiation for only about 18,000,000 years; that is, the law of continuity drives us to the absurd conclusion that the sun must have existed forever in order to have commenced its existence 18,-000,000 years ago. If it be claimed that the rate of radiation was different in the past from its present rate, the only effect of such a supposition will be to change the estimate of 18,000,000 years to some other finite period. Here seems to be a second breach in the law of continuity. Let us turn to the phenomena of life in the universe. It is well known that there is a certain range of temperature outside of which life cannot flourish. On the one side it will be too hot, on the other too cold. The earth is at the present time at a temperature suitable for the phenomena of life. But this has not always been the case. The earth was warmer, so far as its own heat was concerned, a thousand years ago than it is now, and still hotter a thousand ages ago. By the law of continuity we go back to the time when the earth was a liquid, and, still further, to the time when it was a gas. While yet a gas, and just before the liquifaction began, it reached its maximum temperature. Life could not then exist. The same was once true of all the planets, and is now true of the sun. What is true of our sun and planets is, by the law of continuity, true of all suns and planets. There was, then, a time when life could not flourish in the universe, and when not a single germ existed. Life now demands pre-existing life. No life can be generated except by the presence of existing life. By the law of continuity this must always have been true. Therefore the first appearance of life in the universe is apparently a conspicuous breach in the law of continuity. Let us look forward along the principle of con-

tinuity. Science has filled space with the invisible ether as a vehicle for the transmission of energy. This ether must, therefore, resist the movement of the heavenly bodies. By looking down into the future we see the moon sweeping in diminishing spiral around the earth, and finally she will plunge into the earth. The earth and all the planets will, likewise, fall into the sun, and the sun itself will, in turn, fall into some other sun; and finally all the stars, with all their attendant planets. will be aggregated into one stupendous central mass. If life shall have survived the heat of these countless shocks of worlds, the time will come in this final globe when it may again flourish. But it will then stand face to face with its final enemy. When this ultimate globe shall have cooled down to the lower limit, life wil take its final departure from the universe. This final disappearance of life, equally with its first appearance, will be an apparent break of continuity.

Let us take one more look into the future. Let us stand in imagination on this ultimate globe after life has taken its flight. It will continue to lose its energy, until at last it will reach the temperature of outer space, and then no further change can ever take place. When all change shall finally cease in this stupendous inert orb. law of continuity will reach its last apparent failure. But I have thus far assumed that the universe is finite. Let us now go on the supposition that the universe is infinite in extent. Still, its energy must have commenced to exist in time, otherwise by the processes just described the central masses of the universe would now be infinite in size, which we know to be contrary to the fact. Besides, even if the energy of the universe has existed forever, we still have to account for the contradictory proposition that the sun must have existed eternally before it began to be at all. And still further. the phenomena of life contradict the hypothesis of an eternal past. For if the universe is eternal, life must also have been eternal; but this is impossible, since life must bave appeared subsequently to matter; which necessity also demands that both life and matter should have

appeared in time. From the present stand-point of knowledge, there seem to be several breaks in the great law of continuity. But are these breaks real or apparent? For my part, I think they are but apparent, for I cannot believe that the continuity of the universe has ever been broken. In our ignorance the law seems to have been broken, but, after all, do we really know what the law cure not sel May not these apparent breaks bedemanded tion Oil

by the law itself, and really be instances of the action of the ultimate law? Nevertheless, either in fact or in appearance, there are several con-spicuous falures of the fundamental law of continuity. If five failures, real or apparent, of this law are possible, others are equally possible. If science is not unscientific, though it seems to demand /ailures in the law, no other system is necessarily unscientific if it seems to require a breach of the law. The Christian system seems to demand a conspicuous break of the law, but it is not thereby unscientific. The central claim of the Christian system is that One who had died rose again. This would seem to be a break in continuity; but if the original appearance of life from a lifeless universe is only an apparent breach, much less will the return of life back to life (which is the essence of the resurrection) be a real break of the law. Indeed, who can say that the reign of life in the universe is any less a strain upon continuity than the reign of the Christian religion in the world! Religion, like science, is to be judged not by its apparent strain upon the law of continuity-for who really knows the law!-but by the ends which it proposes, and the means by which it seeks to

After the reading of the addresses, which met with the hearty applause of the audience, the visitors departed and the academy was opened for the presentation of general business, but none was then ready. The work of the executive committee commenced. Nothing definite was done, however, the appointment of committees for the different departments of work being deferred until this morning. The meetings of the academy occur this morning from 9:30 o'clock to noon, this afternoon from 2 to 5 o'clock, and this evening, when a popular paper by Dr. T. C. Mendenhall, on "Recent Researches in Atmospheric Electricity," will be read. The academy cordially invites the attendance of the public.

THE STATE SCHOOL TEACHERS. Annual Meeting of Their Association at

Plymouth Church. The teachers of the State association will meet this evening, at Plymouth Church, to hear the address of Mrs. Emma Mont. McRae, the retiring president of their organization, and that of Prof. Lewis H. Jones, of this city, the incoming president. Some miscellaneous business will also be transacted, which will give the association a free field to take up its papers, the first of which will be presented Thursday morning by J. W. Layne, superintendent of the Evansville schools, on "The Scope and Character of Elementary Schools." The discussion will be opened by H. B. Brown, president of the Northern Indiana Normal School. J. A. Zeiler, of Lafayette, will then read a paper on "The High-school an Essential Part of the School System," on which W. F. Hoffman, of Washington, will lead the discussion. The afterneon session will be devoted to a paper by W. F. L. Sanders, of Cambridge City, on "The Relation of the Instruction in Each Grade to that Grade and to the System," and to one on "Observation and Experiment Essential in the Study of Children," by Lillie J. Martin. of the Indianapolis High-school. W. W. Parsons, of the State Normal, will open the discussion on the first paper, and S. S. Parr is to begin it on the second. In the evening W. T. Harris will deliver the annual lecture on "The Windows of the Soul, or What Shall the Common Schools Teacul" On Friday morning the papers will be "The Educational Value of Manual Training," by A. H. Kennedy, of Rockport, and those of the competitive order treating of "The School in Its Relation to the Community." The judges on the latter will be the Hon. D. P. Baldwin, Supt. W. H. Wiley and Prof. Cyrus W. Hodgen. In the afternoon the Children's Reading Circle will be under discussion, which is to be prefaced by a report on the work accomplished therein during the year. Prof. Carhart says this system of widening education is showing excellent results, as the Children's Circle alone has about 20,000 readers, while that of the teachers numbers 8,000. He thinks the system is of great assistance in placing the profession of pedogogy on a high plane, as the reading develops the intelligence of teachers, and strength ens them in their work. This morning at 9 o'clock the High-school section of the association will meet in the lecture-room of Plymouth Church, and that of the county and village

rooms at the same time. Some of the Teachers.

school will hold a session in one of the other

Among the teachers here to attend the association the following are registered at the Grand Hotel: Miss Annie E. H. Lemon, J. A. Marlow, Sullivan; W. H. Cain, Carlisle; W. H. Hershman, Kentland; Lynn C. Boyd, Richmond; James a Henry, Martinsville; Joseph Carhart, Greencastle; Miss Nellie Ahearn, Huntington; Miss Mary A. Clifton, Seymour; S. B. Mc-Cracken and wife, Isaac Roose and wife, Cincinnati; J. E. Dorland and wife, Louisville: John O. Leuellen, Muncie. At the New Denison the following were registered last evening: Miss Nina Hall, Richmond Charles W. Hargitt, Oxford, O.; O. P. Junkins and W. V. Brown, Greencastle; W. S. Blatchley, Terre Haute: O. J. Craig and L. S. Thompson, Lafayette; S. E. Harwood, Attica; B. W. Evermann, Terre Haute: Miss Annie Miller, Jeffersonville; T. C. Hopkins, Greencastle; Miss Ida Lowden, Miss Laura Hendrix and Grace Woodburn, Bloomington; Miss Temple West, Rockport, and D. S. Jordan, of Bloomington.

A Work of Some Merit. John W. Cravens, of Bloomington, is the youngest county superintendent of schools in the State. He has issued a manual for the use of the teachers in his county which is pronounced by school men to be the most comprehensive ever issued. It contains 150 pages, in which the branches of knowledge to be taught are outlined, with many historical references. The book also contains one hundred or more choice selections in verse and prose from the standard

A Good Opinion of Pedagogues. "We are always glad to see the Indiana schoolteachers come to the city," said one of the hotel men last night. "They seem to be a prosperous sort of people. They always stop at the first-class hotels, and they are not backward about spending money."

STATE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

First of the Games to Be Played This After-

noon at the Hotel English. The eighth semi-annual meeting of the Indiana Chess Association begins to-day at the Hotel English. Of the members Major Mulky, the president; Dr. T. F. Leech, chairman of the committee on regulations, and Mr. H. C. Johnson, of Greencastle, have arrived ahead of time to perfect final arrangements. Mr. Johnson for the first time now enters the major class, he having been the winner in the minor at the last meeting. The team match between Indianapolis and the outsiders will probably come off tonight. All resident players are requested to report at the Hotel English some time during today. This match is called the contest between the Greeks and the Barbarians; but which is "Greek" and which is "Barb," the issue must determine. The business meeting will be held about noon. Tournament play will begin about 3 P. M., and the team match about 8 P. M., after which, perhaps about 10:30 o'clock, a repast,

closing the day's programme, will be served. Checker Tournament at Greensburg.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal

GREENSBURG, Ind., Dec. 25.-A two-days checker tournament began here this morning, and Firemen's Hall was a busy place all day. The principal players are W. B. Mundelle, John Furgeson and Philip Larue, of Connersville; A. N. Logan, Brookville; Drew Holt, Rushville, and Jasper Smith, Milroy, from abroad, with Thomas Shelcutt, W. H. Goddard, P. T. Lambert, John Therman, Thos. Morgan, J. P. Thompson, Harry Porter, E. F. Dyer, Smith Bussell, John Smith and Joseph Luckte, of this city. Many different matches have been made during the day, but Shelcutt has won the most games, losing but three in more than forty he has played.

Parted with Part of His Clothing. At Broad Ripple, Monday, John Keen, who lives two miles from that place, was met by a stranger some distance from the railway station just as the noon train was approaching it. The stranger told Keen that he would give him \$10, new bills, if he would run, jump aboard the train, and then jump off before it left the station. Keen agreed, and to put himself in running trim threw off a good overcoat and pair of new gloves, leaving them with the stranger. He accomplished what he started to do, but on returning for his money found stranger, overcoat and gloves gone.

WHATEVER tends to increase usefulness, by banishing pain and suffering, will certainly secure notice and approval. We allude to SalvaFORTY MUSICAL YEARS.

Some Interesting Reminiscences and Observations of a Veteran Leader.

The Mendelssohn Quintet Club is spending a well-earned vacation of a week at the Bates House, and Mr. Thomas Ryan, the leader and one of the founders of the organization, talked entertainingly on musical topics with a Journal reporter last evening. Time has dealt gently with the veteran musician, and with the exception that he has a little more of the snow that never melts in his hair, there is little change in his personal appearance from that of a quarter of a century ago. "We stopped over here for our Christmas week," he said, "because it is a good, comfortable place. There is very little lost by our waiting, as most of our patrons are occupied with other matters during the holidays, and our business would probably be light if we were on the road. Besides, the club has been giving entertainments for nearly forty years, and as I have been a member of it all that time I think I have earned an occasional

"Are any other of the original members still "All but one. We began in the winter of 1848-9, and the five original members were August Frie, first violin; Francis Riha, second violin; Edward Lehman, first viola and flute; myself, second viola and elarionet, and Wulf Fries, violoncello. It grew out of a coterie of young musicians, and the suggestion of a musiclover who listened to our private performances that we give public concerts, and make them part of our professional life. The name Mendels sohn suggested itself, for with his quintet in A. much of our early aspiration was associated. We gave our first concert, by invitation, in a piano ware-room, in Boston, in November, 1848. Since then we have had many changes, but have always tried to keep the quality of the artist up to 'concert pitch.' Among our violins have been many good ones, such as A. Fries, Schultze. Jacobson, Listemann, Heimendahl, Schnitzler, Dannreuther, Aller, Meisel and Hamm. Our flutes bave been Lehman, Krebs, Gering, Heindel and Schade. I have had the clarionet from the beginning, and the cellos have been Wulf Fries for twenty-one years, Rudolf Hennig for eight, Fritz Geise six years. Blumenberg three years. We have always tried to keep abreast, if not ahead, of the growth of musical taste, and at times the best of the vocalists as well as the instrumentalists have been associated with us."

"What schools has your experience shown to be the best for musicians?" For the voice, Paris; for instrumental music, the German schools. In voice culture the French now lead the world. The methods of the Italian masters are behind the times, and besides that Italian music has had its day. Outside of Milan opera is put on in a slovenly way, and the new work that is written is no improvement on the old. The French gather everything that is best from all other nations, and the singer who aims to be an artist now finds the best schools at their capital. If one desires to study a stringed instrument I should say Germany offered the best opportunities, although Paris has many advantages. Certainly the best orchestras of the old world are to be found in the French and German capitals."

"How do our best orchestras here compare with those abroad?" They are as good as any on the other side. speak now of the Boston Symphony and the Metropolitan Opera-house organization, of New York, known as Seidl's orchestra. If there is any better orchestra in the world than the Boston Symphony I do not know of it. It is true that our best musical organizations here are largely composed of foreign musicians, but they are musicians who have quickened, broadened and deepened by their residence here. The work given them to do has been more varied and extended than they would ever have had an opportunity to do at home, and they have been correspondingly benefited by it.

Saved His Money-Box.

About 11 o'clock last night, when a car on the Alabama street line was turning at the north end of the route, one of three men who were standing near the track jumped on the forward platform, and, striking the driver, attempted to steal his money-box. The robber's companions came to his assistance, and at this the driver, Harry Wood, drew his revolver. The men jumped off the car, and running north escaped, but three shots the driver sent after them came dangerously near hitting them.

Visited by Burglars.

Mr. Railsback's residence, at No. 115 East Market, was entered by burglars, last night, be tween 8 and 9 o'clock. The family went away from the house for an hour or two, and when Mr. Railsback returned, he saw two men through the window, moving about with a lighted lamp. He ran to the police station for an officer, and before he got back the rascals had escaped. Considerable valuable jewelry was carried away.

UNCLE SAM'S POSTOFFICE.

The Wonderful Change Wrought in Half a Youth's Companion,

There is no department of the government with which so large a part of the people has to do, and none with which the people have to deal so often as the postoffice. On an average every man, woman and child in the United States both sends and receives something by mail-a letter, a newspaper, a package-once a week throughout the year.

Indeed, hardly any feature of the modern civilization is more striking to one who can divest himself of the feeling that the postoffice is a matter of course than the development and present extent of communication by means of the mail. When we remember that fifty years ago it

cost twenty-five cents to send a single piece of paper, written or printed, from Washington to Boston; that the railroad system was in its infancy, and that letter-sending was a luxury not to be indulged in without consideration, we may see what a vast change a half century has

At present every one who can write at all sends letters. Children are encouraged to begin correspondence with relatives and friends as soon as they can "print" words. Business men are hardly more sparing of postage stamps than their wives are of pins. And this modern idea of the constant use of the postoffice is wholly the growth of fifty years.

Let us compare 1838 and 1888. Fifty years ago the mails were carried on only 1,900 miles of railroad in the United States-400 miles less than are now operated in the territorially small State of Massachusetts. Now the mails are carried on 140,000 miles of railroad. There are, in 1888, 50,000 postoffices, against 12,000 in 1838. The revenue of the department was \$4,250,000 in 1838, and more than \$52,

500,000 in the year ended last June. Statistics were not kept of the number of letters and other parcels mailed fifty years ago, but in 1887-88 the letters transmitted numbered almost 1,770,000,000; the postal cards 372,000,000; the newspapers and periodicals 1,063,000,000, and the packages 373,000,000, a total of 3,578,000,000 pieces, and an average of almost sixty to each person of the 60,000,000 inhabitants

of the United States. American postage rates are by far the cheapest in the world. The English penny-rate is the same as the 2-cent rate, but the distance traversed by letters here is greatly in excess of that of the United Kingdom. Moreover, Great Britain has nothing to compare with the American system of sending newspapers to subscribers at a rate of one cent a pound. It costs a halfpenny (one cent) to send each paper in England -at least six times as high a rate as that in the United States, even if no account be taken of the greater distances here.

The English "parcel post" is, however, cheaper than the American. Packages of merchandise can be sent at the rate of 3 pence (6c) for a single pound, and at a rate growing smaller as the weight increases, until at eleven pounds the charge is only 18 pence, or about 31-3c a pound. The United States rate is uniform at lc an ounce. A four-pound package-the limit of weight-would cost 64c; in England it would

No doubt this country will in time overtake and surpass its greatest rival in this department of the postal service, as it has already done in other departments. There is no conceivable limit to the expansion

of this service, and as the service grows in amount it may grow cheaper. It is probably too soon to think of a le rate for letters, but in a very few years, at present rates, the department will overcome the deficiency between receipts and expenditures-it was nearly \$5,500, 000 during the past year-and then the lc rate will come, as surely as the 3c rate superseded the 5c, and the 2c the 3c rate.

Whether or not any of the other dreams of those who favor extending the postal service-postal telegraphs, savings banks and the likeare to come true, is a question for the future to

The newest jars and vases for tall grasses have several openings at the top, as it is found possible to group the grasses more gracefully in them than in those with one opening. A piece of pasteboard with cut apertures, if fitted to the old-fashioned vase, will make it as good as a "I'M WATCHING A MAN."

The Work of an Experienced Detective on a \$100,000 Job. Boston Record.

"What are you doing there!" The man to whom it is addressed is a short, thick set man: there is nothing about him to attract attention. He is the most comanplace man I have met for some time. He is simply leaning against a pile of boxes, trunks and the like at a railroad station. Upon first glance he looks like a sleepy old fellow, who may have drunk more than a flagon of rum, or he may bave walked a long distance, and, therefore, he is fatigued. As any one approaches him in the crowd he looks sharply, and then seems to tecome oblivious.

That man is one of the sharpest detectives in the State of Massachusetts. "What are you doing there?" is the question

Quickly, without moving a muscle, without looking up again, he answered in a low, distinct voice: "Don't speak to me now, I'm watching a man." I moved away.

Presently the crowd gets thicker. The sleepy gentleman by the trunks becomes suddenly aroused. He moves about very rapidly among the people. What will he do? Hardly is there time to walk ten paces when he has disappeared. The train thunders into

the station and the people went aboard. The man was nowhere. That night one of the boldest burglars was arrested and lodged in jail. He was arrested on

the train, and by the sleepy man, The arrest was accomplished thus: As a rough-looking man, with a tin-pat! in his hand, walked quickly from the depot to the train, the detective followed him closely, and, just as he was about to put his foot on the step he tripped and fell upon the platform. In an instant the detective fell on top of him. The two men were assisted into the car, and

then the detective apologized for having fallen on him. They sat down together in the smoking car, the old-fashioned detective shook out of his pocket a lot of cakes and apples, and they began to eat and talk about the news. "That was a bad bit of work those fellows done there in Boston. Did you see the evening

"What do you mean?" said the man. "Why, that safe burglary last night." "Was there a burglary?"

"Yes; didn't you hear of it? Why, they stole over \$100,000 worth of cash, securities and bonds from the --- bank." "Indeed! Any arrests?" "Not yet, but the officers are close on the track

of the leader of the gang." "Are they? Do you think they have the right "Yes, they are watching a man in east Bos-

ton by the name of Ridgewood, a noted burglar. Just at this moment a man arcse from the seat behind and walked out of the car. He passed on into the next car. "That's our man," whispered the detective to his apparently injured companion.

The two men arose and passed into the next car after the fellow who had arisen. They caught up to the man as he was going out of the next car. The train was stopping at a short station. The man got off. He was arrested. "How did you know that was Ridgewood?"

was asked of the detective. "Because when I mentioned his name he started and left the car. There is something about the criminal that 'gives him away' to a practical eye. I saw that man on the platform; he was walking up and down. He did not walk more than eight feet before he would turn and walk back again. At this I became aroused and watched him closer.

"It was when I tripped up my friend that I wanted to avoid suspicion: the burglar was behind us-the man who fell first is one of the best detectives in Boston. He was dressed like a workingman and carried a pail. When we fell, the man whom we were watching did not notice us, but hurried into the cars; all the other people stopped and looked on. "The man went directly to the smoker and lit

a cigar nervously; he drew his hat over his eyes and nestled down in his seat, apparently engrossed in his newspaper. The man read the same paper for a long time; he did not seem to be interested in it at all, although his eyes were intently upon it. They were only on one spot. We sat down in front of him and began to eat apples and talk. When I mentioned the name of Ridgewood he started from his reverie. I looked him square in the eve. He got up and left the car. He was our man.

"Ob, about the eight-foot walk? Well, you see an old criminal who has done time will never get out of the babit of walking up and down as he has done so long in his cell. He will only go about eight feet; that is the regulation length of the cells. He does this unconsciously, and even though he may guard himself against it, before he knows it he will begin to walk up and down.

"Of course," said the detective, 'no man gives himself up to justice-no criminal tells the detective that he is the man. We are compelled o judge from our experience. A criminal has a certain look, a peculiar way of moving secretly, even in public places-in hotels, at the theaters, all over. No one but a skillful man in criminal work can tell the difference, but their actions are readily apparent-they become a large part of the criminal nature; he cannot cast off him-

"Then there are other things. Certain wellknown criminals have," he added, "a distinct style of work. The crime is always carefully in vestigated, and the detectives learn the methods of the different men. It is a school. I cannot describe it to you unless you are a close observer of human nature.

"A criminal walking along the street will unconsciously turn his head and give a quick glance backward, generally within every hundred steps. I can tell a man instantly when I enter a crowd. That's why these fellows hide away. They know that if they appear in public

CREMATION IN JAPAN.

Letter in the North China News,

How the Bodies of the Dead Are Disposed of in the Orient.

A few weeks ago an occasional correspondent in Hang Chow sent you an account of cremation among the Chinese. Perhaps a short account of cremation among the Japanese will interest your readers. The Japanese almost universally burn their dead. If the body is to be buried it is squeezed in a sitting posture into an earthenware jar. If to be burned it is placed in a similar manner in what the Japanese would call a coffin, but what everyone else would call a tub. In either case the appointed receptacle is so small that it is only with great difficulty that the body is placed within it. The body having been placed in the tub and the lid fastened on, it is stood in what in India would be called a palanquin, to be carried to the place of burning. Around Kobe several of these places may be found. One in the hills just above the settlement consists of a large, barn-like structure built of brick, roofed with tiles. In this building six bodies may be cremated at one time. One enters from the porch through large doors: the interior is black with smoke, which finds its way out through venetian shutters which run

all round just beneath the roof. On the floor are six long troughs, across which the firewood is placed on which the coffin rests. When all is ready straw mats are placed over the coffin. These, when ignited, soon set fire to the bamboo bands which encircle it, and it is not long before all is in a blaze.

Another place on the hill above Hiogo (E-yun Ya-ma, Ya-ki-ba) is much more elaborate. This building can be distinguished for miles by the high chimney which rises above it. It is in the hands of a private company, who have made such arrangements that there is nothing to offend either eye or nostril. There are several buildings connected with this establishment, the one in which the cremation takes place being distinguished by the before-mentioned tall edimney. The building is built of red brick, with foreign-looking glass windows to light the interior. Upon passing through the doors one discovers that the red brick building is, so to speak, an outer shell, the actual place of burning being a substantial erection inside. The whole place reminded me at once of an English bake-house. In the outer wall were the foreign glass windows, in the inner large iron doors. There were eight of these doors, raised about two feet from the ground, each door being about four feet by three. Upon opening the doors a brick chamber or oven was seen within. The coffin, having been placed on the properly arranged wood and covered with blazing straw mats, was shut in by the iron door and left for the fire to do its work. All the chambers were connected with the tall chimney, so that smoke and everything unpleasant are rapidly carried away and dispersed in the upper air. On the third day friends come and search in the ashes for the teeth and upper bone of the vertebree. These are carefully collected, placed in a little box and sent to the village or town where the deceased was born. There the box is placed upon the shelf before the family shrine. Boxes for this purpose, neatly made, may be purchased in the premises. In what would be done in the case of an old man. THE BRUSH ELECTRIC COMPANY what would be done in the case of an old man, or one who had no teeth. He said if he found it necessary to extract a tooth, that tooth would be sure to be asked for by its owner, to be by him treasured up that it might at some future time be placed in the little box and sent with the rest to the ancestral shrine. He added that it was elderly men chiefly who asked for their teeth; the younger men did not seem to attach much importance to it. The charge for cremation

seems to vary from 80 cents to \$1 and more.

The shades of evening were closing in as I entered one of the lovely glens which abound

in the Kobe hills. As I traversed the winding

What is Scrofula

It is that impurity in the blood, which, accumulating in the glands of the neck, produces unsightly lumps or swellings; which causes painful running sores on the arms, legs, or feet; which developes ulcers in the eyes, ears, or nose, often causing blindness or deafness; which is the origin of pimples, cancerous growths, or many other manifestations usually ascribed to "humors." It is a more formidable enemy than consumption or cancer alone, for scrofula combines the worst possible features of both. Being the most ancient, it is the most general of all diseases or affections, for very few persons are entirely free from it.

How can it be cured? By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by the cures it has accomplished, often when other medicines have failed, has proven itself to be a potent and peculiar medicine for this disease. For all affections of the blood Hood's Sarsaparilla is unequalled, and some of the cures it has effected are really wonderful. If you suffer from scrofula in any of its various forms, be sure to give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial.

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path the young moon overhead shone brighter and brighter, and the stars, one by one, added their light as if to counteract the gloom of the rabidiv-advancing darkness. The slience was intense—no breeze stirred the motionless leaves. The distant whistle of some steamboat in the bay, or the roar of some train on its way to and from Osaka was all that could be heard. Suddenly, upon turning a corner, a large building could be dimly seen on the rising ground in the distance. Volumes of smoke were issuing from beneath the roof, and through the large open doors the interior could be seen brilliantly lighted up. I advanced to the door and looked in. Strange was the sight that met my gaze. Three large fires were burning furiously, in each of which was a body in the act of being cremated. Through the blinding smoke I could see the figures of two men hovering about. These men, in their ragged clothing, looked scarcely human, as, armed with pitchforks, they silently moved from fire to fire, rearranging the blazing logs, or adding fresh fuel as occasion required. Such a sight held one rooted to the spot. Indeed, the large, gloomy building, the blazing fires, the clouds of smoke, the roaring of the flames, especially when contrasted with the quiet moonlit scene without, but, above all, the two ragged attendants, who, gliding about from time to time, with their pitchforks stirred the fires, sending showers of sparks up into the smoke-laden air above-all this presented a scene which, once

Denied Christ and Died.

gazed upon, could never be effaced from the

Dowagiac, Mich., Republican. A strange thing happened at Decatur on Thursday. As a spiritualist named Jonah De-Moss, an old citizen, was arguing about the Scriptures with another chronic debater of the town, the latter orthodox in his belief, DeMoss made the remark. "There never was such a man as Jesus Christ." At the instant the speaker fell insensible. The doctors pronounce him dead of heart disease, but the spiritualists say he is only in a trance and will be alive in a few days. He has been buried and may be resurrected in time to prove their theory, but his most intimate friends fear not.

SHORT'S K. K. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

Advice to Motners. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It re-

heves the little sufferer at once; it produes natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhosa, whether

arising from teething or other causes. Twenty five cents a bottle. TRY K. K. just once. Only 25c per bottle.

NATURE'S balsam for all complaints of the lungs, the throat and the bronchial tubes is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Coughs and colds vanish as if by magic under its soothing, healing operation. Sold by all druggists. Pike's Toothacke Drops cure in one minute.

K. K. kures tickling koughs.

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I have been afflicted since last March with a skin disease the doctors called eczema. My face was cov-ered with scabs and sores, and the itching and burning were almost unbearable. Seeing your Cuticura Remedies so highly recommended, concluded to give them a trial, using the Cuticura and Cuticura Soap externally, and Resolvent internally, for four months. I call myself cured, in gratitude for which I make this public statement. MRS, CLARA A. FREDERICK.

Broad Brook, Conn. Ecxema Three Years Cured.

Cuticura Remedies are the greatest medicines on country. My mother had it twenty years, and, in fact, died from it. I believe Cuticura would have saved her life. My arms, breast and head were covered for three years, which nothing relieved or cured until I used the Cuticura Resolvent. J. W. ADAMS. Newark, O.

Eczemas on Baby Cured.

My baby has been troubled with eczema on his face, neck, head, ears, and entire body. He was one mass of scabs, and we were obliged to tie his hands to prevent his scratching. I have spent dollars on remedies without effect, but after using one box Cuticura and one cake of Cuticura Soap the child is entirely cured. I cannot thank you enough for them. F. W. BROWN, 12 Mull street, Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.

Eczema on Hands Cured.

Two years and a half ago Salt Rheum broke out on my right hand. It appeared in white blisters, attended by terrible itching, and gradually spread until it covered the entire back of my hand. The disease next appeared on my left hand. I tried many remedies, but could find no cure until I obtained the Cuticura Remedies, which effected a speedy and permanent cure.

JAMES P. KEARNEY. 284 Wood avenue, Detroit.

Sold everywhere. Price: Cuticura, 50c; Soap, 25c; Resolvent, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations and 100 testimonials.

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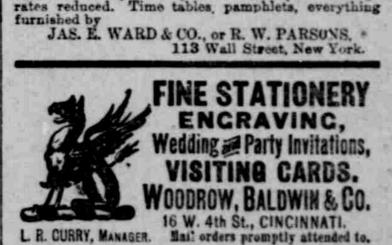
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